

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The oft-repeated question of what becomes of the plus might with equal propriety be asked of the watch manufacturers of the United States in regard to watches. There is one manufacturer who is now turning them out at the rate of 10,000 a day, and he is but one of dozens of manufacturers. There is no line of invention that has called forth more ingenuity than the making of clocks and watches. For instance, Thomas W. Lawson, the great system smasher, has a \$50,000 watch that never allows him to forget the market. At 3:40 in the morning the gong sounds in no uncertain way, and again at 3:50. If he does not then give attention to its warning, it again, at 3:55, proclaims the fact that the market is about to open. In the afternoon, just before the market closes, it gets busy again, so as to remind him that the last chance to get in on the closing market is passing. Mr. Lawson wears with this watch a gold chain made of links, on each of which is carved a typical gypsy, the whole chain portraying every type of gypsy in the world.

Jersey City now boasts of the biggest clock in the world. In fact, it is so big that its dial makes that of its next nearest competitor look like the face of a lilliputian clock. This dial measures thirty-eight feet by day and forty by night, the electric lights which mark the minutes being placed a foot outside the periphery of the day-time dial. When the clock was put into position it required sixteen men to carry the hour hand, which is fifteen feet from end to end, and three feet ten inches from its widest point. The minute hand is twenty feet long and wide in proportion. Every minute the tip of this hand moves twenty-three inches, and during a day it travels more than half a mile. In place of numerals, coffin-shaped strokes of black, sixty-six inches long, are used to represent the hours. With all the great weight of hands, the mechanism is perfectly adjusted, and the pressure on the pendulum suffices to give it the necessary motion. It is guaranteed not to vary more than a few seconds a month.

Easily the most remarkable clock in the world is the new radium clock, which will run thirty thousand years without resetting. A half grain of radium is introduced into a tube, and two small leaves of aluminum are also added. These leaves become charged with a current that drives them against the glass. When they touch the glass this current passes out of them and they return to the former position, only to repeat the performance incessantly. By the introduction of a coherer, similar to those used in wireless telegraphy, a small electric bell can be made to ring off the hours. This little clock has been adapted to meet commercial purposes, and one of them have been imported into the United States and can be bought for about \$50.

The four-hundred-day French clock is regarded as great novelties in the United States. They are geared so high that one turn of the main spring wheel will produce thousands of turns of the ratchet wheel, and the ratchet wheel turns once in every 120 seconds. The pendulum is suspended on a minute strip of brass, and requires fifty seconds to make a complete vibration. The clock is about the simplest time-keeper on the market, and the works are enclosed in a glass globe, leaving the whole mechanism in full view.

The most remarkable clock ever constructed was built for the town hall at Munich, Germany. It has three separate clock towers in one. Four years were required to build it and two years to make the calculation on which its construction was based. The builder was Christian Reichmann. One dial shows the time of day. Another shows the time in eighty of the principal cities of the globe. Another dial represents the solar system, showing every movement of each of the planets and their attending satellites. Another dial shows the movement of the various constellations and the relation of the solar system to them. Still another dial shows the moon in all its phases and changes. When it is related that one dial alone requires 40 wheels and 10,000 teeth, one begins to get a conception of the great task of making this clock.

Another remarkable timepiece is to be found in a German town tower. The case represents a country church, 14 by 12 by 3 feet. In addition to having the regular features of an astronomical clock, it furnishes music, gives the bugle calls at the proper times, blows the watchman's horn, and imitates the cuckoo's crow and the cuckoo's call. At 9 o'clock every morning the side doors of the church open, revealing the peasant worshippers inside at their morning devotions. The figure of Death appears every hour, and before it pass the four ages of man. At other times the figure of Christ appears, and in the figure of the peasant worshippers inside at their morning devotions. The figure of Death appears every hour, and before it pass the four ages of man. At other times the figure of Christ appears, and in the figure of the peasant worshippers inside at their morning devotions.

A Maryland man has made a clock, every part of which is of slate. Not content with his first effort, he is now at work on another, which is many times larger than the first one. Another interesting clock tells the time of day by the opening and closing of flowers. A recent inventor offers an indicator which tells when a watch is wound tight enough. There are many watches so delicately adjusted that if they were wound too tight, the mechanism would be more or less injured. A patent was recently issued for a clock whose face can be seen in the dark. When a sleeper wakes up in the middle of the night and wants to know the time, all he has to do is to press a little button and the dial is illuminated.

A New York jeweler has a lighthouse clock in his show window. It is rigged up like a Dutch windmill, each arm bearing a separate clock. The windmill turns around, indicating New York time on the square dial and the time of other cities on the different dials which constitute the arms of the windmill.

The most accurate clock in the world is said to be the one in the basement of the astronomical observatory at Berlin.

SORROW

Plows deep when we regret. There is no regret when you have in the home a bottle of Gowan's Preparation, which prevents and cures all ailments where inflammation is the seat of the trouble. External, \$50, \$100. All druggists. Croup, Pneumonia—you know what it is—be prepared.

It is so constructed that it varies less than a fifteen-thousandth of a second a day. The clock house is so constructed as to make it air tight and to remove it from all changes of temperature and barometric pressure. Yet this clock is not as accurate as the astronomer would like to have, and they are still looking for something better.

Speaking of accuracy, the average man does not realize the test to which the railroad watches of their trainmen are now subjected. A watch must vary less than thirty seconds a week. Yet to vary that much it can vary only one vibration in 20,160. There are many watches which vary as little as fifteen seconds in a month. At this rate it must gain only one tick in 172,800.

Foreign people think that the most wonderful thing in America is the dollar watch. Even the Swiss, long the leading makers of cheap watches, acknowledge themselves outdone and see no possibility of their regaining first place. The smaller the watch the more it costs to make it, and the Swiss used to call the big dollar watches nothing but clocks. But now the dollar watch has been brought down to regulation size, and America has a monopoly of the dollar watch market. It requires thousands of years miles of travel to get outside of the kingdom of the dollar watch. In every civilized country on the globe it tells the time of day to thousands of people.

The dollar watch is the result of the introduction of machinery. One machine does the work that a dozen men did. Each watch is in 125 pieces. As 10,000 complete watches are turned out every day, it will be seen that it means the making and assembling of 1,250,000 pieces. Each watch is regulated for fourteen days, so that there are always 140,000 watches ticking away the time in that one factory.

American watch and clock makers are rapidly extending their markets. Not many years ago the bulk of our timepieces came from abroad. To-day only about \$1,000,000 worth of clocks and watches are imported, and more than that many are exported. It has been demonstrated that American watches are sold cheaper abroad than at home, and American movements are sent to Switzerland, put in cases made there, and brought back to America to be sold as Swiss watches. Based on limited returns, it is figured that there are more than 50,000,000 watches and clocks in the United States, and that the American people have enough money to buy more than 100,000,000 watches. The American people have enough money to buy more than 100,000,000 watches. The American people have enough money to buy more than 100,000,000 watches.

FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

A woman traveling over the country and for the sole purpose of breeding discontent is a sorry spectacle. I imagine that if I were to travel in this manner, I would be likely to find exceptions to this statement, but I maintain that lectures which picture home life as a prison where women are slaves to men's needs are not calculated to make the thousands of wives and mothers content with their lot, and home life is the corner-stone of civilization.

We need homes in this twentieth century quite as much as they were needed in our grandmothers' days, and somebody must run them. Since men are the breadwinners, the task naturally falls upon feminine shoulders. I know it is the custom to cry down housework, but the fact remains it must be done by somebody—not even the most ardent advocate of feminine independence has found a way to eliminate it from daily life. In men's world of the business world if all women were turned into it to fight and struggle with men for existence. The thought is not pleasant, it is not likely to inspire them to do it. In men's world of the business world if all women were turned into it to fight and struggle with men for existence. The thought is not pleasant, it is not likely to inspire them to do it.

These are days of great inventive genius and housekeeping has received its share of attention. There is a multitude of labor-saving devices, and housewives have no excuse for being without most of them. Gas ranges have eliminated the worst feature of cooking, and washing machines for clothing and dishes have conquered the figure of the scrubbing woman. Nobody pretends to say that, with modern appliances, housework is harder than modern writing or selling merchandise—the hours of work seem to be the point over which the figure of the scrubbing woman. Nobody pretends to say that, with modern appliances, housework is harder than modern writing or selling merchandise—the hours of work seem to be the point over which the figure of the scrubbing woman.

The statement that a woman at the head of a home produces nothing and uses everything is absurd. She produces a very great deal in the form of comfort, health and happiness, and for more than one, usually. I have never yet seen a profession or occupation that was a fractional part as important as looking after the welfare of the family, but women are being converted to the belief that their talents are wasted in the home circle. Talents, forsooth! Many of them have to talent and are content to eke out an existence when suddenly thrown upon their own resources. I never believed in allowing real talent to go to waste, but better than that a comfortable home.

I shall never forget the home of a famous poetess whom I used to visit as a child. It was unpeopled, and there were two children growing up in it. Poets do not write all the time, I learned at that time, but this one did not think it necessary to spend the long periods of waiting for inspiration in doing anything useful. To this day I cannot understand why she could not have combined writing with other work. Women whose names will never be forgotten have done it. I should like to meet again a young woman in whom I was interested when I was a boy—I would like to know if she has changed much in her ideas. She was keeping house for an invalid father, and having no special talent for anything else, she decided to be a perfect housekeeper. She was that then, as far as I could see, but her ambition was not satisfied.

Address to Accountants. "The public accountant and the government accounting" was the subject of an address last evening by L. M. Mattingly before the members of the Association of Government Accountants at the regular bi-monthly meeting of that organization at the Public Library. President Leonard Powers was in the chair.

ACCOUNTING ASKED OF SANDS ESTATE

Daughter Says Father Wasted Her Inheritance.

WANTS ANOTHER TRUSTEE

Matter Now Before Justice Wright in Supreme Court—Suit Brought by Wife of Capt. Anderson, U. S. A., Against Well-known Member of the Metropolitan Club.

Final argument was begun yesterday before Justice Daniel Thew Wright in the Supreme Court of the District in a case of interest to many residents of Washington, and in which father and daughter are the parties.

The action is brought by Mrs. Henrietta Sands Anderson and is against her father, F. P. B. Sands. Mrs. Anderson is the wife of Capt. Edward Anderson, U. S. A., now stationed in Chicago. Mr. Sands is a member of the Metropolitan Club, is a brother of Admiral Sands, and a brother-in-law of Admiral Franklin, of the navy.

Charges Mismanagement. Mrs. Anderson charges that her father has mismanaged her mother's estate, in which he had but a life interest, and which by the terms of her mother's will was devised to herself and two sisters, and asks to have him removed as trustee. After considerable effort, Mrs. Anderson succeeded in having the case referred to the auditor of the Supreme Court of the District.

Attorney Frank J. Hogan, who represents Mrs. Anderson, quoting from the auditor's report, informed Justice Wright yesterday that there was unaccounted for money belonging to the estate in round figures amounting to \$77,880. The auditor, said Mr. Hogan, found that Mr. Sands was chargeable with having received from the proceeds of the sale of property belonging to the estate and from mortgages placed on the estate by him the sum of \$180,000.

Asserts Balance Is Due. After allowing Mr. Sands credit for all the disbursements, for which the auditor found he had properly accounted, the report shows a balance due the estate and unaccounted for of \$77,880.

Mr. Hogan said that even if the claim of Sands was allowed, that such money as he had received from the estate and had not reinvested he used for the maintenance of the children of his deceased wife, neither the court nor the auditor allowed this claim, there would still be unaccounted for between \$30,000 and \$60,000.

As indicating Mr. Sands' alleged unwillingness to continue as trustee Mr. Hogan stated that the trustee had furnished, upon direction of the auditor, vouchers representing expenditures for the maintenance of his daughters about 600 canceled checks representing about \$15,000, which were drawn payable to the order of the trustee personally, nearly 100 representing approximately \$1,000 drawn payable to the present wife, who was the daughter of the late Judge McCue, of Brooklyn, and over 600 checks, aggregating nearly \$15,000, which were not drawn by the trustee at all, but were personal checks of the present Mrs. Sands.

Cashed Number of Checks. Attorney Hogan also directed the court's attention to the fact that the trustee cashed a large number of checks, the indorsements of which showed they were paid into or cashed at the Metropolitan Club, and this, Mr. Hogan said, "he claims represents maintenance of his children."

The attorney severely arraigned Mr. Sands for the manner in which he had made investments of money belonging to the estate. He said the auditor's report showed, among other things, that Mr. Sands had invested in a handsomely equipped Alaskan Silver Salmon Packing Company, Lieut. Payne's Aerial Torpedo Company, in coal lands in West Virginia, and other places where it would be practically impossible to secure returns, in some cases the securities were practically worthless.

In her bill, asking for the removal of her father as trustee, and the appointment of some one else, Mrs. Anderson charged that she had been informed by her interest in her mother's estate. She said that at the time of her mother's death, in 1884, she was an infant and that much of the time between her mother's death and the date of her marriage she was at school and that she learned of the situation of the estate and her interest in it after her marriage.

Claimed Absolute Power. She further said that after she learned of her interest in the estate, her father claimed he had absolute power over it, when, as a matter of fact, he had only a life interest in it, which allowed him the rents.

Attorney Hogan asked the court to dismiss Mr. Sands as trustee and appoint a bonded trustee in his place. This, he said, was the only way in which the estate could be conserved for the persons for whom it was intended—the three daughters, Henrietta, Marie, and Frances. According to the testimony in the case, Marie Sands renounced her interest in the estate to her two sisters a few years ago and entered a convent in Maryland, near Baltimore.

In opposing Attorney Hogan's plea for the appointment of a new trustee, Attorney Clephane, who represents Mr. Sands, said that by the terms of the will Mr. Sands was made trustee, and that it was undoubtedly his deceased wife's intention that he should act in that capacity. Mr. Clephane also contended that by the terms of the will Mr. Sands was authorized to make investments.

Argument To-day. Argument will be concluded in the case to-day, and Justice Wright will then take it under advisement. The first Mrs. Sands, whose estate is the one in controversy, was Miss Piquette, of Detroit, one of the oldest and most prominent families of that city and connected by marriage with the Campau family.

Another sister married James S. Hoban, of Washington. Rev. Mr. Wiles Gives Surprise. Rev. Charles P. Wiles, pastor of the Keller Memorial Lutheran Church, was given a surprise Wednesday evening by the members of the Men's Bible Class Association of that church, the occasion being the anniversary of his birthday. Refreshments were served.

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THE NATIONAL THEATRE

TO-DAY

THE NATIONAL. "The Red Mill".....At 8:15. Montgomery and Stone in one of the brightest and most beautiful musical comedies of recent years. An entertainment as enjoyable now as when it was first put on.

THE COLUMBIA. "The Old Homestead".....At 8:15. Denman Thompson's good, wholesome, old-fashioned play presented by a good company. An interesting and entertaining new play.

THE BELASCO. "The Return of Eve".....At 8:15. The new play which marks the return, not only of Eve, but of the Bertha Gadsden. The play is fantastic and unreal, and fails to hold the interest.

THE ACADEMY. "The Outlaw's Christmas".....At 8:15. One of Theodore Kremer's melodramas, in which trained horses share the honors with the other actors.

CHAMBERS. "Polite vaudeville".....At 8:15 and 8:30. White at the Swifts, and six other clever acts of mingled comedy and music.

THE LYCEUM. "Burlesque".....At 8:15 and 8:30. "The Gayety".....At 8:15 and 8:30.

"Menage de Garcon."

Otis Skinner's impending appearance in "The Honor of the Family" recalls the fact that it was not until 1903 that a French dramatist, Emile Fabre, seeing dramatic possibilities in Balzac's "Menage de Garcon," proceeded to turn it into a play. As in most of the works of the author of the "Comedie Humaine," there is a minimum of actual drama in "Menage de Garcon." But the bold playwright, by utilizing the essence of the story, succeeded in evolving a romantic play that not only clung to Balzac's ideal, but had intrinsic dramatic worth.

Even an ardent Balzac devotee needs to have his memory refreshed about the plot and characters of "Menage de Garcon." The central figure is a beautiful young girl, a "fabouilleuse," or crab-fisher, in provincial French idiom. Making this character the dominant one in the play, M. Fabre was successful in enlisting the sympathies of the management of the Theatre National de l'Odéon, who saw a great acting part for their leading woman, Mme. Andree Megard, in the role of Flora Braxier, the crab-fisher. The play achieved a run of seven months, thanks to Mme. Megard's brilliant performance, and also to M. C. Getain acting as the Bonapartist hero, Philippe Briaud. A picture of Gomer in the part was painted by a young French artist, and when hung in the Salon the following spring won a first prize.

Those who saw the play acted in Paris say that the character of the "fabouilleuse" was not a flattering portrait of woman. In view of the many severe criticisms that have been made upon Balzac for his treatment of women, it is interesting to note that his most intimate friendships were with members of the sex. Platonic affection certainly never had a better exponent than he. The Duchesse de Castries, Mme. de Berry, and Mme. Carrand he was on terms of the closest intimacy—an intimacy which, even in Paris, the breath of scandal never touched. To them he submitted his most intimate secrets, and he discussed his works, and their criticisms were the only ones he ever read.

About Henry Irving. During his first two and a half years on the stage the late Sir Henry Irving acted the amazing number of 43 parts, the total number of characters which he impersonated being 61. "That is to say," says Mr. Augustin Birrell in his "Life of Sir Henry Irving," "he not only learned the words these dramatic personae had to utter, but tried to divest himself of his own individuality and put on the style, gait, outward seeming, and inward thought of 61 other persons."

Mr. Brereton also gives some interesting particulars regarding the financial side of Sir Henry's productions. Irving took possession of the Lyceum on August 11, 1878, and completed his last season in his own theater on June 10, 1895. During that period his gross receipts, including his American and provincial tours, amounted to \$11,000,000 odd, with a net profit of \$5,000,000. This sum divided over twenty-seven years of management gives an annual average profit of \$179,000. Out of the total takings the American and provincial tours answered for \$5,500,000, or nearly half. It may be noted that Sir Henry's salary was \$15,000 a week for London, \$1,000 a week for the provinces, and \$1,500 for America. / Some years after he went on the stage Sir Henry was only earning \$15 per week, and out of this salary he religiously sent \$10 to his father, and in order to do this he was obliged to pay frequent visits to the pawnbrokers.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

Mr. Charles Bradley, Grace Van Studford's manager, announces that he has under contract the American circus manager, Mr. J. H. Burt, in London next spring.

Miss Harriet Burt was yesterday engaged for a part in "The Boys and Betty," and will make her first appearance next Monday evening at the Lyceum. She is a new Spanish dancer which will be decided for the first time at Waller's on Wednesday.

During Mr. Robert Mantell's engagement at the New National Theatre is February, the distinguished actor will lecture before the students at the National Park Seminary, at Forest Hill, Md. Mr. Mantell's wife will be Mrs. Russell, who was entertained by the ladies of the seminary on their former Washington engagement at the National Theatre.

Following the "Red Mill" at the New National Theatre, this playhouse will offer exclusive dramatic attractions until inauguration week, when the original Henry W. Barker "Golden Butterfly" in London next spring.

Well, Blanche Ring has romped away with the Billiken privilege. Since these grotesque little images first appeared on the market every one of them has been so far from being a success as the hero of a comic song. Mr. Shapiro has been the successful bidder for this right, and to Miss Ring he has introduced his rapid-fire song, which is being rapidly popularized.

Seventeen years with the late Richard Mansfield, seen years with Sir Henry Irving, and now with Charles Haverly, in addition to engagements with the old Haymarket Stock Company under Backston, and with Harry Sullivan, Crewe, Greville Wray, J. H. Burt, and J. H. Burt, and many other actors of a past generation—such is the remarkable record of Albert Garcia, now appearing in the role of Uncle Remus, in "The Home of the Family" with Otis Skinner.

It was decided yesterday that Miss Anna Held and her "Miss Innocence" company will not act at the American Grand Opera House, Arthur Collins, of the Drury Lane and other London theaters, was a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross, which arrived yesterday. The object of his visit is to see Mr. Ziegfeld's production of "Miss Innocence" and arrange for its presentation in London. If these two producing managers agree, both London and Paris will see Miss Held in "Miss Innocence" the coming season.

Marie Dorso, the star of "The Richest Girl," like some other stage celebrities, has overdone the business of making a great many of her trips by automobile. But she is now fortunate that the majority of her fellow-players in that she has not been compelled to make an expenditure for a car. An automobile is used in her new play, "The Richest Girl." The part it plays is so small that Miss Dorso daily it did not seem to be a car, rather, its gasoline—so she is making it do this by enjoying cross-country runs from city to city.

FLORIDA'S OWNERS WIN FIRST POINT

Meet Filing of Libel by Procuring Attachment.

CONTRADICTORY CLAIMS MADE

Suit Is Brought for \$2,000,000 Damages for Sinking of the Republic, but Company Owning Florida Has U. S. Marshal Seize that Steamer, Thereby Staying Other Cases.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, which owns the steamship Republic, sunk last Saturday off Nantuxet Shoals lightship in collision with the Italian steamship Florida, filed a libel against the latter vessel this afternoon in the admiralty branch of the United States District Court.

Damages in the sum of \$2,000,000 are asked for the loss of the ship, her equipment, stores, supplies, and freight, and passage money, all of an estimated value of \$1,500,000, and for the loss of the cargo and personal effects of the master, officers, crew, and passengers, of an estimated value of \$500,000.

The owners of the Florida, the Lloyd Italiano Società di Navigazione, however, stole a march on the owners of the Republic by filing beforehand, in the same court, a libel and petition against the Florida for limitation of the vessel's liability, and then securing a restraining order from Judge Adams, staying all other proceedings against the Florida growing out of her collision with the Republic. This restraining affects, at least temporarily, the libel filed by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Says Florida Not to Blame.

The libel and petition filed by the Italian corporation tells of the collision, and of how it occurred, and states that it happened without any fault on the part of the Florida or those navigating her, but was solely due to the faults of the Republic and her officers, which faults are enumerated under several heads. It is alleged principally that the Republic was going at an excessive rate of speed; that she did not sound sufficient or proper fog signals; that she did not maintain a proper and sufficient lookout; that those in charge of her negligently failed to hear, or if they did hear, did not heed the fog blasts of the Florida, and, finally, that the engines of the Republic were not stopped, but that thereafter she was navigated without proper caution.

The petition apprehends that there will be claims asserted against the Florida and her owners in an amount exceeding \$1,000,000, and that various passengers on the Republic who have lost personal property or sustained injuries will make claims, added to the claims of the representatives of those who lost their lives in the collision, aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, and also that the owners of the cargo will assert a like claim.

There will also be alleged, says the petition, salvage claims on behalf of the tug her which assisted the Florida to her dock. The damage value of the vessel, the petition continues, does not exceed \$300,000, the freight amounts to only \$4,000, and the passage money to \$20,000 more, making an aggregate amount of \$324,000, which represents the owners' interest in the Florida. Not being responsible in any way for the collision, the petitioner claims the benefit of the limitation of liability as provided for in sections 423, 424, and 425, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Marshal Seizes Steamer.

The court is asked to direct the seizure and attachment of the vessel by the marshal, and this was done this afternoon by United States Marshal Henkel. The court is also asked to appoint a trustee to take charge of the Florida, and also a commissioner to take the proof of claims.

In the libel filed by the owners of the Republic it is stated that the fault of the collision lies wholly with the Florida, in that she did not keep a proper course; that she did not keep out of the course of the Republic, whose bows she was crossing; that she did not have a proper lookout, and did not give proper signals or whistles; that she did not give proper heed to whistles of the Republic; that she failed by whistles to indicate the changes of helm; that she was proceeding at an excessive speed, and did not stop her engines on first hearing the Republic's whistles, and that she did not port her helm, but instead starboarded it, thereby thwarting all the efforts of the Republic to avoid her.

HEPTASOPHS ENTERTAIN.

Interesting Programme Given, Following Installation.

Public installation of officers of National Conclave, No. 661, Improved Order of Heptasophs, was held last evening at Eagles' Hall, Fifth and E streets northwest. A musical programme was given, consisting of a piano duet by Mrs. George L. Huske and Mrs. W. G. Atherholt; character songs, Master Elbert Anadale; soprano solo, Miss Ida O'Neil; violin solo, Master Harry Bradley; bass solo, H. M. Porter; piano solo, Miss Ernest Calvert; monologue, James P. Fleming, and tenor solo, W. G. Atherholt.

The installation was in charge of M. H. Perry, assisted by J. C. Jamieson. The following officers were installed: Past archon, F. M. Plack, jr.; archon, Charles E. Foster; pro-mast, James P. Fleming; prelate, Theodore Perry; secretary, Charles A. Anadale; financier, James C. Jamieson; treasurer, George W. Cox; inspector, H. D. Anadale; warden, Charles F. Bradley; sentinel, Earl Hockman; trustees, R. F. Gibbs, Thomas J. Mitchell, and George W. Cox.

Adverse Report on Bill.

An adverse report on the bill to amend the act authorizing the Washington, Spa Springs, and Getta Railroad Company of Maryland, to enter the District of Columbia, was forwarded to Congress yesterday by the District Commissioners. The bill proposes to amend the Original charter so as to continue it in force until the railroad company is notified by the Commissioners that the Bladensburg road has been widened to a proper width for occupation by the railroad.

Alabama Delegations Get Hearing.

Delegations of representative business men and lawyers from Alabama appeared before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary yesterday and submitted arguments both for and against the nomination of Oscar R. Hundley to be judge for the Northern district of that State. A body of twenty-five lawyers testified as to the nominee's good character and urged his confirmation.

Roast Club Meets To-night.

The G. A. R. Oyster Roast Club will hold its regular meeting to-night at Goldensmith's, 1413 Pennsylvania avenue.

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HAWKES LOSES SUIT.

Asks for Commission for Sale of Island Off Cuba.

Justice Clabaugh yesterday directed the jury to return a verdict against Maj. Erasmus L. Hawkes in his suit for \$75,000 commission for his efforts to sell a half interest in the guano island of Clapatch, off the coast of Cuba.

Maj. Hawkes named Herbert J. Browne and Horace S. Cummings defendants, that he would not resign, and that the Senators desired him to remain. Mr. Bennett is an ex-member of Congress from Brooklyn. He was appointed first on the record nomination of Senator Platt, who retired March 4.

ARCANUM GUESTS DINED.

Annual Visitation of Grand Council Made to Capital Council.

The annual visitation of the Grand Council, Royal Arcanum, of this city, was made to Capital Council last night, and 100 members of that council joined with their regent, Morris Sinshelmer, in extending greetings to the guests.

One of the features of the visitation was the presentation of a handsome bronze clock and two bronze figures to the retiring regent, William J. Buckley, the presentation speech being made by Grand Regent Arthur E. Cook in behalf of the Capital Council. Mr. Buckley accepted the gift with a few well chosen remarks.

The entertainment committee of Capital Council, of which E. W. Collamore is chairman, presented an attractive musical and literary programme, which included recitations by M. D. Schaefer, solos by Morris Sinshelmer and F. A. Altschell, and an address by Grand Regent Arthur E. Cook.

The annual report of Capital Council was submitted, and its progress made during the year was a subject of congratulations. At the conclusion of the entertainment the guests were escorted to a near-by cafe, where a banquet was given.

Accompanying Grand Regent Cook was Grand Vice Regent George S. Britt, Grand Orator Charles J. James, Past Grand Regents William W. Chase, John L. Beale, and Edward R. Eymon, Grand Secretary Benjamin White, Grand Treasurer George M. Copenhaver, Grand Guide L. J. Bessellier